

Kimberley Division) woodland savannah, which in the southern part of the state is confined to the lower South-West, where it outnumbers the Barn Owl, and the Nullarbor Plain.

The bird marked as coming from Yandil Station via Wiluna now needs attention. It was received from a Mr. A. G. Paterson and registered in August, 1924. Speaking from experience, I would say that there is a distinct possibility that Yandil Station is not the place where the owl was obtained (in those years it would have been difficult to forward a specimen from that area to Perth in a fresh condition), but was the address of its donor, who may have picked it up anywhere in the South-West and, on being asked where he lived when he handed it in to the museum, of course replied Yandil Station. On the other hand, in view of the occurrence of the Masked Owl in caves on the Nullarbor Plain, there is a possibility that the absence of records in interior Western Australia is due to its being rare rather than absent. It is also uncertain whether the distribution along the south coast is continuous. Only further observing can bring a solution.

A few characters for the identification of the four owls discussed in this paper may be given. The Winking Owl of the South-West differs from the Boobook Owl, besides in its larger size, by being essentially a grey bird. The Boobook Owl of the South-West is earth brown on the back, and rufous brown on the under surface. The Barn Owl and the Masked Owl differ in size, which, however, would not always be easy to judge in the field, and clearly in the colour and pattern of the back, which is rather smooth light grey, with a little bit of orange-yellow, in the Barn Owl, and boldly variegated blackish-grey and buffish yellow in the Masked Owl. The difference in appearance of the facial disc, described and illustrated by Serventy & Whittell, is not always clear and would be of doubtful value in the field.

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CORRECTIONS TO TYPE LOCALITIES OF THREE SPECIES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STIGMODERA (BUPRESTIDAE, COLEOPTERA)

By S. BARKER, Canberra, and D. H. EDWARD, Department of Zoology, University of Western Australia.

Stigmodera (Castiarina) magnetica and *S. (C.) radians* were described by Carter (1933) with type localities Mount Magnet and Wembley, Western Australia, respectively, from two specimens of

each given to him by H. W. Brown. The first specimens of *S. magnetica* were collected at Mudurup Rocks, Cottesloe, by L. Glauert who described their capture and subsequent examination by Brown (Glauert, 1948). Brown later forwarded specimens to Carter, but it is not known whether these specimens were Glauert's original ones or others collected subsequently.

The allotype of *S. magnetica* (identified by a red square of paper on the pin) which is in the Australian National Insect Collection in Canberra bears the following label "♀ Mt. Magnet W.A. H. W. Brown" (no date). The paratype of *S. radians* (identified by a blue square of paper on the pin) in the same collection bears the label "Wembley H. W. Brown" (no date). The handwriting on both labels is H. J. Carter's. The sex of the holotype of *S. radians* was not stated by Carter (1933) and the sex of the paratype in the A.N.I.C. has not been determined. The holotypes of *S. magnetica* and *S. radians* are not in the first Carter collection in the National Museum, Melbourne, and have not been located.

In recent years Barker, McMillan and Watson (1956) and Barker, Edward and Watson (1960) have found that a *Stigmodera* agreeing with Carter's description of *magnetica* and with the allotype, is a common beetle always associated with the coastal sand dune shrub, *Myoporum insulare* R. Br. Extensive collecting in other parts of Western Australia has not revealed *S. magnetica* in any other situation. The only specimens of *S. radians* examined by us were collected at Wialki and Wurarga, semi-arid inland country areas.

It seems certain that Brown's original labels on the type specimens were accidentally transposed by Carter. Glauert (1948) states that the specific name *magnetica* is "a misnomer owing to the transposition of the label with that of another specimen from Mount Magnet forwarded to him (Carter) at the same time." Presumably Brown collected further specimens of *S. magnetica* from Wembley and sent them to Carter, or possibly forwarded some of Glauert's original specimens from Cottesloe, under his own name, giving a collection locality other than Cottesloe. In Carter's paper Cottesloe does not appear as the type locality of any of the six new species of Western Australian *Stigmodera* described, five of which were collected by H. W. Brown, and none of the type localities of the other four species described in that paper are obviously incorrect.

We believe therefore that the labels on the type specimens were transposed, presumably by Carter when he relabelled them and discarded Brown's labels, and we hereby amend the type locality of *S. (C.) magnetica* to Wembley, Western Australia, and that of *S. (C.) radians* to Mount Magnet, Western Australia.

Stigmodera (Castiarina) booyania Carter (emendation of *S. (C.) booyania* Carter). This species was described from a unique type by Carter (1933) who gave the type locality as Western Australia: Booyana, Norseman district. Carter's spelling is incorrect as the only locality with a similar name in the district referred to is

Booanya, a large granite outcrop in Lat. 32° 45' S., Long. 123° 36' E. The collector's name, given as "Miss A. E. Baisiou" is also incorrectly spelt and should be "Miss A. E. Baesjou" (now Mrs. Crocker of Balladonia, via Norseman) who was the only local insect collector and formerly resided at Booanya.

The spelling of the type locality is therefore hereby amended to Booanya (called Booanya Rock on Esperance, Western Australia, Australian Geographical Series 1:1,000,000 map, Department of National Development 1st edition 1958. Printed by the Royal Australian Survey Corps). Although it is not stated by Carter it is obvious that the specific name *booyania* is based on his incorrect spelling of the type locality. We consider this an "inadvertent error" in the sense of Article 32 (a) (ii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961). Under Article 32 (c) of the Code, an "inadvertent error" must be corrected. We therefore amend the name to *boonyia*.

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FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Second Record of the Little Pineapple Fish (*Sorosichthys ananassa* Whitley).—This species was known previously from the unique holotype trawled between Bald Island and Haul Off Rock, east of Albany, W.A., by the Government trawler *Penguin* in 1920 and described by Whitley (*Aust. Zool.*, 11, 1945: 22). Another specimen was recently collected by the skipper of the fishing boat *Ross Australia*, Mr. R. Poole, and forwarded to this Department for identification. It was taken 35 miles west of Mandurah, inside a cray-fishing pot set in about 24 fathoms, on January 24, 1963.